

overseas. They were put aboard a segregated train for a two-day ride to Newport News, Va.

A stop in Houston showed the men that many of their white countrymen wouldn't accept them, even though the troopers would put their lives on the line for them.

"We were in cramped quarters on the train, and the colonel got us out and had us marching up and down the platform to stretch our legs," said Mr. Greene, the Madisonville native who lives in Silverton.

"The mayor of Houston heard we were there, and he came out and said, 'Get them niggers back on the train.' And that's exactly what he said.

"So the colonel has us go back to a train car and assemble our .50-caliber machine guns. We went back out and marched until it was time to switch trains."

Many historians consider Buffalo Soldiers unsung heroes, troopers who did jobs a lot of white soldiers didn't want to.

"Blacks were second-class citizens in the military, and blacks were second-class citizens in society," said Pat O'Brien, a history professor and 20th century America expert at Emporia State University in Emporia, Kan.

Emporia is near Junction City, Kan., home of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Association, which is raising money to build a Buffalo Soldiers memorial there.

"In many ways, World War II—and the performance of the black soldiers—provided the context for the civil rights movement," Mr. O'Brien said. "It readily exposed the paradox—how could you fight against one thing overseas and promote it at home."

Mr. Greene, who joined the combat engineers and worked as a welder, landed at Normandy on D-Day. He was wounded six days later when the Jeep in which he was riding ran over a mine.

He took shrapnel in the head, hand and stomach. The next 14 days were a blur. He received the Purple Heart and an honorable discharge at a Cleveland hospital on Aug. 4, 1945.

Mr. Greene came home to Cincinnati and went to work as a railway mail clerk. He experienced more racism at home than he did abroad.

"I was in the same boxcars sorting the same mail, and they wouldn't let me join the union," he said.

Paul Greene, his son, was a U.S. Marine killed in Vietnam in 1966. Paul Greene was 19.

"I'm proud of my son's service to his country," Linwood Greene Jr. said slowly. "I'm proud of my service to my country."

Mr. Snow, who also received an honorable discharge, didn't think he would live to see the United States again.

"I had as much fun as I could because I thought I would be gone at any minute," he said. "God was with me. That's how I didn't get hurt."

Mr. Denson is most proud of his honorable discharge, dated Nov. 6, 1945. He also received the American Theater Ribbon, Good Conduct Medal and Victory Medal.

"The No. 1 thing is that honorable discharge. A lot of things happen in the service, and they had a lot of ways of busting you down," said Mr. Denson, who retired in 1981 from Cincinnati Public Schools as a plant operator.

Not far behind are his feelings for his unit.

"I liked the outfit. I liked the horses. I learned a lot," he said. "We didn't come in until the tail end, but we did a good job.

"No, we weren't actors. We were the real thing."●

SENATE RESOLUTION 264—CONGRATULATING AND THANKING CHAIRMAN ROBERT F. BENNETT AND VICE CHAIRMAN CHRISTOPHER J. DODD FOR THEIR TREMENDOUS LEADERSHIP, POISE, AND DEDICATION IN LEADING THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM AND COMMENDING THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THEIR FINE WORK

Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. EDWARDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 264

Whereas Senator Robert F. Bennett and Senator Christopher J. Dodd had the foresight to urge Majority Leader Lott and Senator Daschle to establish the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem under Senate Resolution on April 2, 1998;

Whereas under Chairman Bennett's and Vice Chairman Dodd's leadership, the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem always acted in a bipartisan manner;

Whereas Chairman Bennett and Vice Chairman Dodd presided over 35 hearings on various aspects of technology infrastructure including utilities, health care, telecommunications, transportation, financial services, Government involvement, and litigation;

Whereas the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem became the central repository for Y2K computer problem information both nationally and internationally;

Whereas Chairman Bennett and Vice Chairman Dodd guided the Senate in working with the White House, the House of Representatives, the United Nations, and other international organizations, and the private sector in addressing the Y2K computer problem;

Whereas under Chairman Bennett's and Vice Chairman Dodd's leadership, the Committee issued 3 excellent reports that quickly became the authoritative source on the progress of the Federal Government, the private sector, and foreign countries on the Y2K computer problem;

Whereas Chairman Bennett, Vice Chairman Dodd, and the committee helped the Federal Government, industry, nations, and global enterprises learn that by working together we can solve the kinds of technology problems we will likely face in the 21st century;

Whereas Chairman Bennett and Vice Chairman Dodd always conducted hearings in a thoughtful and judicious manner, with the intent of addressing key issues so that the Senate could better evaluate and solve the problem;

Whereas because of Chairman Bennett's and Vice Chairman Dodd's initiative, the Nation and the world began to take the Y2K computer problem seriously and worked to resolve the problem; and

Whereas due to Chairman Bennett's and Vice Chairman Dodd's tremendous leadership, dedication, and the work of the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem, the first potential catastrophe of the new century was avoided: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates and thanks Chairman Robert F. Bennett and Vice Chairman Christopher J. Dodd—

(1) for their tremendous leadership in addressing a massive and pervasive problem; a problem that was largely unknown, but thanks to Chairman Bennett and Vice Chairman Dodd was studied, evaluated, and resolved;

(2) for presiding over the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem which did its work in a bipartisan and fair manner; and

(3) for helping the Government and the Nation minimize the Y2K computer problem.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE AFFORDABLE EDUCATION ACT OF 1999

DODD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2857

Mr. REID (for Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. REED)) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1134) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 101 and insert the following:

SEC. 101. IDEA.

There are appropriated to carry out part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act \$1,200,000,000, which amount is equal to the projected revenue increase resulting from striking the amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by section 101 of this Act as reported by the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

WYDEN AMENDMENT NO. 2858

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1134, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . DETENTION OF JUVENILES WHO UNLAWFULLY POSSESS FIREARMS IN SCHOOLS.

Section 412(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7112(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

"(5) contains an assurance that the State has in effect a policy or practice that requires State and local law enforcement agencies to detain in an appropriate juvenile community-based placement or in an appropriate juvenile justice facility, for not less than 24 hours, any juvenile who unlawfully possesses a firearm in a school, upon a finding by a judicial officer that the juvenile may be a danger to himself or herself or to the community; and".

KERRY AMENDMENT NO. 2859

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KERRY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1134, supra; as follows: